Representative Owen Summar izes the Democratic Shortcomings.

Without a Single Pledge Redesmed, the Democracy Have a Poor Record on Which to Appeal to the Country.

[Washington special to Indianapolis Journal.] "I think Mr. Cleveland is making some effort to carry out his civil-service professions, but the difficulty is he is about the only man in his party who even makes professions that way," said Representative Owen, of the Tenth Indiana District, in conversation with the Journal correspondent, just before leaving Washington for his home at Logansport. "There is no measure of national importance," continued Mr. Owen, "in which his party stands with him. I saw him the other day, and he looked to me as if he was dying from lonesomeness. Firmness is his leading trait, and he is likely to continue his present course to the estrangement of his party. He has indi-cated that his recent order concerning postmasters, revenue agents, and other Government employes taking part in politics would be entorced. It is understood that he will pick out some shining examples in Indiana, After the election this fall, if he should relieve a few postmasters and route agents the Pension Office, while he himself is rebecause of proprietorship of papers or for party work, it would go far to convincing the country of his sincerity, and would be a redeeming feature in an administration that up to date has exercised no aggressive qualities

The Democrats promised, in the last campaign, to reduce the tariff. Why have they not done so?" I asked.

Yes, they made the campaign of 1884 on the promise to reduce the tariff, and it will keep them busy explaining why the 'robber' was not downed, and good times brought to the country, and wheat worth \$1.50 per bushel," said Mr. Owen. "The facts are, the Democracy is rapidly disintegrating on the tariff issue. Thirty-five of their members voted not to consider Morrison's bill, and twenty others announced that they would vote against it on its final passage. One-third of the party marshaled against its chief theory—a respectable minority. Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia are rapidly falling into the protection column. One member from Georgia and one from Virginia have been defeated for renomination because they were free-traders. The new South is to be an industrial country. As the appropriations (if the river and harbor bill passes at \$15,000,000) amount to \$385,000,000, and as the estimates of receipts only show \$362,000, 000, there will be a heavy deficit at the close of the year, and it certainly would be a disastrous policy to reduce the tariff \$25,000 .. 000 more. Mr. Morrison seemed determined to obey his platform without reference to the Treasury. The Democratic party years, with the exception of two years, every campaign having been fought on the war tariff issue, and they have not yet passed a bill. The only reduction the tariff has had in that time was by its Republican friends in 1881. Isn't it strange how long some people can keep a chest-

nnancial legislati

on money matters," replied Mr. Owen. the most to condemn it of any I know of. The country was very much disappointed when Fresident Cleveland showed himself to be an ally of Wall street. He is the was asked. most enthusiastic champion the money power has ever had in the Presidency. You will remember the administration existed a full year without making a bond call Two resolutions were introduced into the House, and the air difficult to be elected. The people expected grew thick with imprecations before the Secretary yielded. He has since last March, with an announced reluctance, made a monthly call, and during all that time the surplus has gone on piling up in the Treas-ury until there are \$75,000,000 there. There was but \$8,000,000 of surplus when the Secretary took possession of the Treasury. It was always the policy of the Republican party to pay out the surplus on the public debt. The \$400,000,000 that Mr. Hendricks talked about was not a surplus. Secretary Manning wrote a letter, which was read in the House during the session, in which he said that was a fund specifically set aside for certain uses, and that to use it for any other purpose he would be guilty of a misappropriation of trust funds; and as Mr. Morrison admitted that the \$400,000 .-000 was only used for campaign purposes, it is not necessary to speak further of that

"A good deal of important legislation has been defeated by the Democrats, has it not, during the session?"

"Yes. One of the most important meas ures was to pay \$800,000 for increased mail facilities with the South American States, and with China, Japan, and Anstralia. We pay more money than this for carrying our mails from the postoffices to fifty cents per mile traveled to be paid to a vessel, while the lowest pay by any of the great nations for like service is \$1.03 per mile. Every nation that has secured large foreign trade has done so through the channel of mail ships. When there is no mail there is no trade. The South American countries import annually five hundred foreign appointments as very unfortunate. million dollars' worth of goods. England crosses the ocean and takes \$200,000,000, and the rest of Europe \$250,000,000, and the United States \$40,000,000. We have one million idle men, and yet we are suffer-ing from overproduction. If we would open up the gateway of trade to these states and secure this trade, which lies at our very doors, our one million men would be called to more than atany time during the past quarwork and the country filled with prosperity; | ter of a century. but the measure was cruelly defeated by an almost solid Democratic vote. Our producing power, like every great nation, is beyond our consuming power, and like these nations we must had an emptying house in the semi-civilized countries or be smothered under our over-productions. England's foreign mail ships are considered by political economists to be the master commercial stroke of our century. Yet we reour mines and shops are closed or on half time; the country is filled with strikes; sented by Kleiner, he thinks, will on an there is a condition of disorder and unrest; count of local dissepsions be carried by the more families are in want than ever before: business is stagnated, while we look across ter and parched with thirst, and, viewing phatically in favor of low-tariff. banquets, we starve to death.

The great scheme of coast fortifications has failed, the rebuilding of the navy will not be begun in a practical way. Polygamy is left untouched. The great educational bill is left undiscussed. The interstate commerce bill fails again. The financial district, now represented by Judge Lowry, situation is not redressed. A free-trade but he may pull through. bill, under the title of 'tariff reform,' was not so much as discussed, and if any great measure for the good of the country was | pointing to a pleasant pathway through grove | even meditated it was not brought into the and meadow.

House. I think the majority party has developed a conspicuous instillity to manage the interests of the country. Yes, I perhaps ought to say that while all of these measures have failed, by reason of the jealousies and animosities between the various leaders of the Democratic party, or an account of their antimathy to the Presion account of their antipathy to the President, there is one measure on to which they have come with such a perfect unanimity that it may be regarded as the fulfillment of our prophecy. That is in the matter of vetoing pensions. The whole trend of this session has been against further pension legislation. True, the widows' increase bill passed, but that is a measure warmed over from the Senate two years ago, and even the Mexican pension bill is likely to fail, as it did two years ago. We have had the boldest effort to create a sentiment against the pensioning of the nation's soldiers that has ever been attempted against the faithful soldiers of any country. The President has dismissed Cabinet meetings to write vetoes of pension bills. There have been some patriotic sentiments uttered in his vetoes, but in the main they have been characterized more by a feeling of restless anger that he was called upon to defend the Treasury against the raids of a mercenary soldiery. The facts are that all the pension bills granted to soldiers since the war by Congress do not amount to one-half a million dollars per year. I cannot with equanimity view the spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic vetoing with flippant jests

ceiving \$16,000 for his flowers and bouquets "What will the Democrats do for a battle

and cruel insinuations the \$8-a-month

pension of some poor veteran who called

on Congress because he was unable to fur-

nish the technical evidence demanded by

ery now?" "I don't know what our friends will do this fall. They have counted the money and found it all there. They have examined the books and say they are all right. They have not introduced a single reform into the Government. They have not fulfilled a single promise they made to the people. Every pledge made has been violated. They have even kept the most of the rascals in the offices because of their efficiency. I am unable to see on what the administration will project the cam-

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

What the Secretary, McPherson, Has to Say About Them-Senator Edmunds Interviewed.

[Washington special to the Chicago Daily News.] Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, said, in answer to an inquiry, to-day: "The committee is doing very little as yet. You can readily see that it was very important for us to wait till the Democratic record was made. It is now done, and we shall begin active operations immediately. We might have begun a month ago, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for the Democrats to have made a move or has had control of Congress for fourteen | two that would upset all we had done, but now the record of this first session of the XLIXth Congress is completed, and it is a bad record, too. What have they done that they can go before the country on? I confess I do not see. The leaders of the party expected to make much out of the surplus resolution, and now that is gone. I have carefully studied the various ses-"And the Democrats," said I, "promised sions of Congress for the last twenty-five years, and I must say that I think this has "I had confidently expected legislation | the least to commend it to the country and

"What is the prospect, so far as you can judge, of Republican success this fall?"

"Oh, we don't expect to gain much in South Carolina or Missouri, but there are localities, even at the South, where Democratic Congressmen have been returned time out of mind who will this year find it that they were to be greatly benefited by Democratic ascendency to power. The leaders of that party have held out the idea that prosperity depends upon the Govern-ment instead of upon individual effort, and many of them took the extravagant utterances about distributing the money in the Treasury as though it meant something. They began to figure how much that would come to for each, and many actually expected wagons to come around with United States officials to count out the money. Of course these people are disappointed and disgruntled, and the fact that President Cleveland hasn't distributed the offices very rapidly has given great dissatisfaction. All these things will show in the coming election. I am not prepared at present to say how much the gain will be,

at there will be gains.' Senator Edmunds said that he thought the principal point to be made by the Republicans in the coming campaign would be the incompetency of the Democrats to administer the affairs of the Government. The principal criticism that I should pass upon the administration itself," said Mr. Edmunds, "and the one that will be made by the Republicans in the canvass, is the very poor class of men selected to fill the Federal offices of the country." the depots. The bill did not allow over speaker thought that the Republicans would be harmonious and victorious in 1888. The President's vetoes of the pension bills were fair subjects for criticism. The President had signed a great many weaker bills than those he had rejected, he thought, and his course was not consistent. The Senator regarded Secretary Bayard's

Congressman Long, of Massachusetts, said that he felt certain of a Republican victory in 1888, and that he thought either Mr. Blaine or Senator Sherman would be the Republican standard-bearer.

The South Carolina Democratic platform declares in favor of civil-service reform. The civil service needs referming now

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Democrats Likely to Lose Several Congressmen.

[Washington special.] A prominent Democratic politician of Indianapolis declares that the outlook is bad for his party in the Hoosier State. He fuse to pay one-half the lowest sum for thinks the Democrats will lose three and such ocean mail service. Our men are idle; probably four of their present Representatives. The Evansville district, now reprecount of local dissensions be carried by the Republicans. The same causes, he says, will defeat Bynum in the Indianapolis disthe Gulf of Mexico and view a country of trict. In the Terre Haute district John E. measureless demands for our goods, but Lamb, the special friend of Voorhees, is the Democratic party says they can't go. the Democratic nominee. He is a high-We are like Tantalus, surrounded with wa- tariff Democrat, while the district is em-Democrats of the district are complaining bitterly about Lamb's nomination. It is said that Sullivan County, in that district, which usually gives 1,600 Democratic majority, is likely to go Republican. There is serious dissatisfaction in the Fort Wayne

HOPE is a guide-board that is always

INNOCENT LAMBS.

Such Were the Chicago Bomb-Throwers, According to the Witnesses for the Defense.

The Bloodthirsty Policemen Did All the Shooting and All the Killing.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.] Another week of the anarchist trial has come and gone, and yet the end seems a long way off. The chief gossip of Chicago is in respect to the probable outcome of this now celebrated case. A great many express fears that the weakness of the law and the tacties of the defense will to gether furnish means of escape for the eight criminals, who are held to be at least morally responsible for the Haymarket riot and its dreadful results. Others seem to hold to the opinion that some of them, at least, will be convicted of murder.

The defense set up by the prisoners' counsel is regarded generally as a very weak one, though probably the best that could be offered under the circumstances. A large number of witnesses have been examined, nearly all of whom were regular readers of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and either avowed socialists or socialistic sympathizers. Most of the witnesses thus far examined by the defense have been called for the agrarent purpose of attempting to prove far examined by the defense have been called for the apparent purpose of attempting to prove a negative. Under the rigorous prompting of the counsel for the prisoners they have been made to testify to what they did not see, what they did not hear, what they were not informed of, and what they were not in a position to know anything definitely about. We have had a series of witnesses to prove that they did not see pistols in the hands of the socialists who were assembled in front of the secalwho were assembled in front of the speak-ers' stand. An effort to prove a nega-tive must inevitably result in failure. Indeed, under any strict rules of evi-dence such testimony would not be per-mitted. But apparently both the court and the counsel for the prosecution are disposed to allow the widest latitude to the defense, for the reason that it is clearly as much for the interest of son that it is clearly as much for the interest of the people as for that of the prisoners that the whole truth shall be brought out during the ex-amination of witnesses. But for the purpose of establishing any moral probability as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, all this testi-mony as to what was not seen or heard is worth-less. Up to this time the chain of proof sub-mitted by the prosecution has not been broken at a single point.

mitted by the prosecution has not been broken at a single point.

But the most ridiculous proposition the defense has been laboring to establish is that the police did all the shooting at the Haymarket: that the anarchists were a peaceable lot of lamb-like innocents, and that the gathering where the bomb was thrown was a perfectly legitimate and lawful assembly of highly respectable gentlemen that met together for the most peaceful purpose imaginable. While their orators were occupied in calm and temperate discussion of some public questions, counseling their hearers to abstain from all manifestations of violence, to respect and obey the laws, and to conduct themselves as quiet, crderly, and well-behaved citizens, a squad of policemen appeared and commenced shooting them down right and left. Being unsquad of policemen appeared and commenced shooting them down right and left. Being un-armed, the peaceable gentlemen composing the assembly did not return the fusillade, but the assembly did not return the fusillade, but hastened to get out of the range of the guns of their wicked assailants as fast as they could. Nevertheless, the satanic policemen continued shooting at them; and, not content with killing and woonding many of them, turned their deadly weapons against each other, and, to make the work of death in their own ranks more complete, threw a dynamite bomb into their midst. In this way the infernal policemen managed to kill seven or eight of their own. their midst. In this way the infernal policemen managed to kill seven or eight of their own number and to maim, mutilate, and wound sixty or seventy more, in addition to the number of peaceful and unarmed citizens that they either killed or wounded. Briefly stated, the defense judged by the trend of the so-called testimony thus far adduced, seems to be about this: The defendants did not advise, encourage, aid, abet, or perpetrate the Haymarket butchery: 1. Because that monstrous crime was advised, encouraged, aided, abetted, and perpetrated by the police. 2. Because the defendants exerted all their strength and influence to prevent the police from committing it. 3. Because the defendants were somewhere else when the police fendants were somewhere else when the police perpetrated that awful crime. These are the three propositions which the attorneys for the defense appear to be struggling to establish Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago was the first witness placed upon the stand by the de-

fense. The purpose was to show that after list-ening to speeches at the Haymarket meeting he told Inspector Bonfield that there was nothing in the affair to justify interference by the Dr. James D. Taylor, an aged physician and

an avowed socialist, testified that he was on the edge of the sidewalk at the Haymarket meeting before the speaking commenced, and remained there until bullets began to fly. He saw the bomb thrown, but did not see a member of the retreating crowd fire a shot, the police along convincions to the police along the same transfer. lice alone emptying their revolvers.

Barton Simonson, a traveling salesman, was examined at length. The main point of his evidence was that concerning the point from which the bomb was thrown and its direction. The principal witnesses for the State swore that the way in a westerly direction. Simonson stoutly maintained that it was thrown from the stoatly maintained that it was thrown from the sidewalk, twenty feet south of the south line of the alleyway, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction. There were two other witnesses examined to corroborate Simonson. Their answers as to the direction of the bomb were too pat to be convincing, and in the minor details they differed materially from the chief witnes for the defense. Their sympathies with th prisoners were scarcely concealed. One of them, a Secretary of the notorious Central Labor Union, told the improbable story that the light-ed fuse preceded the bomb in its course through

ed fuse preceded the bomb in its course through the air, and he swore that it was thrown from behind a wagon, which appears, as far as the evidence has gone, to be almost impossible. A witness named August Krumm, who in size and general outline somewhat resembles Spies, was put on the stand to testify that at about the time when Gilmer says he saw the editor of the Arbeit r-Zeitung light the bomb fuse he (Krumm) Arbeit r-Zeitung light the bomb fuse he (Krumm) went into the alleyway with a companion and ignited a match with which both lit their to-bacco pipes. Krumm's alleged companion on that occasion, William Albrecht, was put on the stand to corroborate this story. The weakness of this line of defense is apparent. It is a tacit admission that Gilmer had some ground for his statement, and that he was honestly mistaken—mistaking a tobacco-pipe to be a bomb. But Gilmer swore that he saw the fuse "sizzle" after tentition, and that the person who he saws was Gilmer swore that he saw the fuse "sizzle" after ignition, and that the person who he says was Schnaubelt advanced with the substance to which the fuse was attached and threw it into the midst of the police. Neither Krumm's nor Albrecht's evidence can be made to correspond in any way with this portion of Gilmer's story. Besides, there is no resemblence between Albrecht and Schnaubelt. The witnesses contradicted each other in minor details, and Krumm broke down completely under the State's Attacks. dicted each other in minor details, and Krumm broke down completely under the State's At-torney's cross-examination. Like most of the socialistic and semi-socialistic wit-nesses, he attempted to prove too much. He swore that he saw Spies, Fielden, and Parsons on the wagon while he wa: standing wit; his back to the north wall of Crane's alley, four or five feet from the corner. As the wall inter-vened, and as the witness' face was turned from the speakers, it was impossible that he could vened, and as the witness face was turned from the speakers, it was impossible that he could see them in that position. Krumm fell into the mistake of some who testified previously as to the point where the bomb exploded. He said it exploded at least twenty feet south of the south line of the alleyway, whereas, as proved by overwhelming testimony, it exploded directly opposite the alleyway. The witness gave a rambling and unsatisfactory account of the circumstances which led to his being at the Haymarket meeting, and before he left the stand the State's Attorney wrumg from him the confession that he ing, and before he left the stand the State's Attorney wrung from him the confession that he had spent a week in the bridewell last summer. Krumm's confederate, Albrecht, told a more consistent story; but he, too, broke down. The eagerness of the German socialist witnesses to swear that the bomb was thrown from a count of the alleyang suggested. a point south of the alleyway suggested "coaching" by the anarchist a mpathizers, and led to numerous blunders as to details. One witness swore he saw no boxes on the sidewalk near where he said he stood, though if he spoke the truth he must have been pushed against them.

WHEN in Washington one is constantly resent, may I ask?" In Montana and other mountain Territories the query is changed met by the query, "What State do you repa little: "For what crime have you sloped?" or "what affair drove you to the mountains?" In either case the inference seems natural.

RAILROADS have to ask Congress for right of way through Indian lands. The Indian when he wants the right of way through white man's land "takes it."

BEECHER says American public spirit will cure anarchists of their anarchy. So it will if it hangs them.

THE COLORADO CANNIBAL.

Murdering His Companions and Feeding Upon Their Flesh-The Horrible Story Told by the Remorseless Wretch in His Own Defense.

Alfred Packer, better known as "the Man-Eater," was recently tried at Gunnison, Col., and found guilty of manslaughter on five counts as charged in the indictment. Judge Harrison sentenced the prisoner to forty years in the penitentiary, or eight years for each man it is supposed he murdered.

The crime Packer is charged with is one of the most horrible on record, and it is probable more excitement was created over his acts of cannibalism at the time of their discovery than over any other crime committed in America during the last half century. During the early part of the winter of 1873 Packer, in company with five prospect-ors—Israel Swan, Wilson Bell, George Noon, Frank Miller, and James Humphreys-started from Bingham, Utah, to a new mining district in the San Juan country. The winter was severe and game scarce, and when the party reached the place where Lake City now stands they were out of provisions, suffering with cold, and crying for salt. Here they went into camp, and one night Packer murdered his companions, and for fifteen days lived off the flesh of the dead men. In the early part of 1874 Packer made his way to Los Pinos Agency, where he stated that Bell had gone crazy with hunger and murdered the four other men while he (Packer) was out hunting for game. and on his return to camp Bell attacked him with a hatchet, and he was compelled to kill him in self-defense. Packer was arrested, had a preliminary hearing, and was confined in Saguache jail, when he escaped the same year, and was a fugitive until 1883, when he was recaptured at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, going under the name of John Schwartz. His attempt to prove at the trial that he killed only Bell failed. He stoutly maintains his innocence as to the other four, and seems reconciled to his fate, although he claims it is unjust.

It is certainly one of the most remarkable cases known, and the details read more like the wild creations of some vivid immagination than actual

occurrences. The last day Packer himself was placed on the stand and testified in his own defense. He looked pale, his cheeks were hollow and his eyes sunken. He stood up during the entire statement, which occupied two and a half hours. At times he became excited and emphasized his words with gestures and not infrequently with

oaths until restrained by his attorney. As told by the defendant, no story could be more excitedly interesting and horrible than the bare recital of how he and his five companions wandered aimlessly about the mountains without food, raving mad with hunger, eating their moceasins, willow buds, rosebuds, and finally devouring each other. Then, after the death of the remainder of the party, the cold, unfeeling account of how he took flesh from the legs of his companions, boiled it in tin ate it, has never been equaled in the history of jurisprudence in America. He admitted that once or twice his stomach refused to retain such a feast. Finally his will conquered the animal weakness, and he prepared the food and ate it without trouble. All these circumstances were listened to with the closest attention by the crowd assembled. It was only when the cross-examination uncovered the weak points in the narrative that the witness testified to the impossible circumstances which he recounted that the truth of the novel recital was questioned. Then it was that the story of starvation was doubted. He testified as follows:

"My name is Alfred Packer I have been in in 1873, and worked in the mines there till I became leaded. This is a form of lead colic pe-culiar to the men employed in the vicinity of the smelters in Utah and Nevada. Then I came the smelters in Utah and Nevada. Then I came to Salt Lake, and there I worked a while in a smelter. I was still afflicted, and in the fall of 1873 I leined a party at Bingham Canyon for a prospecting trip to the San Juan country, in Colorado Territory. I traveled with McGrew, to whom I gave \$30 for my passage, and I was to work for the balance of my fars. I had \$25 left, We reached Dry Creek, near Chief Ouray's camp, in January, 1874. Here the party separated, Israel Swan, George Noon, Frank Miller, James Humphreys, Shannon Wilson, Bell and myself started from Ouray's camp tor the San Suan. It was cold, the snow doep, and Bell and myself started from Ouray's camp for the San Suan. It was cold, the snow deep, and travel difficult. We gave up our boots and tied blankets about our feet. We had to do it to keep them from freezing. Old man Swan gave out first. He was old and in thin flesh. Our brend gave out on the ninth day. We had only eaten one meal a day during the last few days, because it was storming and blowing so that we could not see a few feet before us. We were keeping up toward the summit of the hills, aimkeeping up toward the summit of the hills, aiming for the Los Pinos Agency. Bell first gave up his moccasins, and we made one meal of those, boiling them. I next gave up mine, and then the others did so. Bell had a hatchet, Noon had a gun, but I carried the gun about half the time

"I think we must have been out in the mountains several weeks after running out of food. The men were getting desperate, and Bell seemed to be getting crazy. His eyes protraded from his head. While the others complained and talked, he remained silent. The men cried for sait. They did not ask for food; it was only salt, salt. We had been eating willow and rosebuds for several days, having found some in the valley near the lake, where Lake City now stands. We had run out of matches, and carried fire with us in a coffee-pot. One day we saw a game trail upon the mountains, and it was agreed that I should go on the trail, as I was the strongest. I took the Winchester rifle and searched. In the morning I left the men crazy with hunger. In the evening when I returned "I think we must have been out in the mounsearched. In the morning I left the men crazy with hunger. In the evening when I returned I had found a bunch of rose bushes and had a good dinner from them, but no game. I felt stronger. As I approached the fire I saw Bell bending over the blaze cooking some meat. I spoke to him, and immediately he rose and started for me with a hatchet. I ran back down the bluff, but I fell and while down I shot him through the side as he approached me. He fell and the hatchet dropped by me. I smatched it up and threw it at him and struck him in the head. I went up to the camp again and found that the rest of them were dead and that the meat Bell was cooking was flesh from Humphrey's ieg. I staid in camp the rest of that night.

"I then made my camp off a short distance, and stayed there for possibly fifteen days. During this time I was crazed with hunger, and cut the flesh from Bell's leg and boiled it in a tin cup and ate it. It made me very sick. My stomach was empty and weak, and I vomited very violently that night. After this I frequently ate the meat, and several times I tried to get out of the country. I would climb up the mountain, but, failing to see any hope, I would retain, but, failing to see any hope, I would re-turn to camp and again cut the flesh from the limbs of the dead men and eat it. I was about forty miles from Los Pinos Agency, and I did not know the exact distance. This was along in April."

Returning to those parts of the narrative which he omitted, Packer said: rative which he omitted, Packer said:

I am acquainted of robbing the dead. Yes, I did rob the dead when I cut the flesh from the bodies, preparing to start over the range in search of civilization. I then took 35 from Swan's pecket, a \$50-bill from Bell, and \$10 from Miller. Here is where I did wrong. I robbed the dead, but I knew the money would do my dead comrades no good, and I, being yet alive, thought the money might help to save my life. I am willing to take the bixme of robbing the dead, for it was wrong.

SPIES, SCHWAB, AND PARSONS.

A Trio of the Chicago Anarchists on the Witness Stand in Their Own Behalf.

Resume of Their Testimony-A Damning Letter from Most

Chicago telegram. The counsel for the defense in the anarchists trial rested their case Wednesday morning, somewhat unexpectedly, and the State spent a short time in rebuttal. Schwab, Spies, and Parsons, three of the parties on trial, were placed in the witness chair and allowed to tell their stories. All three of them, so far as they were permitted by their counsel, acknowledged their open advocacy of the use of dynamite to overturn the existing order of society. Spies and Parsons acknowledged this in so many words, and Schwab assented to it so far as he had liberty to do so. But Spies did much more. He proved the fundamental fact of the conspiracy. He even acknowledged that he knew the meaning of the "Ruhe" signal, and gave a very gauzy explanation of how it came to be written by him and inserted in the Arbeiter-Zeitung. The sum of his testimony was virtually a statement him and inserted in the Arbeiter-Zeitung. The sum of his testimony was virtually a statement to this effect: "All that the State claims is true, except I don't know anything personally of that particular bomb thrown at the Haymarket. Fischer knows more about it than I do. I am a dynamiter, an anarchist, a revolutionist, a friend and disciple of Johann Moat; I want to kill the law and overthrow your so-called civilization, and I urged others to do so; but I did not throw that bomb." Most's instructions for anarchists on the witness-stand were faithfully followed by this trio of confessed dynamiters. First, says Most, try to prove an alibi; second, use by this trie of confessed dynamiters. First, says Most, try to prove an alibi; second, use your position for the declaration and dissemination of our principles. The tries are the second of the declaration and dissemination of our principles. your position for the declaration and dissemination of our principles. These two rules were obeyed as far as was consistent with the present attitude of the defending counsel. All three tried to make speeches, and Parsons succeeded so well that in one instance, while giving an alleged recital of what he had said at the Haymarket, he spoke for thirty-five minutes without a break. Schwab, Spies, and Parsons are all declared atheists and enemies of religion, and declined to take the oath. mies of religion, and declined to take the oath. They simply affirmed. Schwab, when he took the stand, amid some Jail. His occupations are co-editor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung and brother-in-law to Rudolph Schnaubeit. He did not see Spies on the night of the 4th, neither was he in the neighborhood

of the 4th, neither was he in the neighborhood of Crane's alley at that time. His direct examination took up only fifteen minutes of the court's time. Mr. Grinnell, in his cross-examination, led the witness step by step to the Deering meeting. The witness wanted to make a speech when Mr. Grinnell asked him if he was a speech when Mr. Grinnell asked him if he was an anarchist, but was promptly choked off.
Spies, when put upon the stand, admitted that he authorized the printing of the signal-word "Ruhe," end confessed it was in his cwn handwriting. He pretended that he did not the derstand its significance; yet, it was printed in full-faced type at the top of the editorial announcement compan. In the manuscript it was underlined and followed by exclamation points. It had come to him in the regular form of announcement, he said, and with the request that it should be printed prominently. He learned its full possible form blischer and kay after nouncement, he said, and with the request that it should be printed prominently. He learned its full meaning from Fischer and Rau after the paper had gone to press. They agreed in stating that it was a notice to the armed sections to arm themselves and to resist the attacks of the police, though there was no indication that the police were going to attack them. Spies' effort to shift the blame on Fischer and Rau segmed cowardly. He also tried to unload a part of the Tesponishbility for the violent articles in the Arbeiter-Zeitung on his fellow-prisoner, Schwab, and on the publishers of the paper. His explanation of his conduct at the meeting near McCormick's factory was at variance with his own account thereof written the same evening and published in the Arbeiter-Zeitung the following day. He in the Arbeiter-Zeitung the following day. He said he exaggerated the casualties on the occasion on the basis of a report published in an evening paper of the previous day. He failed to state that the morning papers containing the true statement of the facts appeared on the streets ten hours before his own paper went to streets ten hours before his own paper went to press. He took credit to himself for rebuking the persons who had a circular printed inviting the workingmen to come to the Haymarket meeting "armed and in full force," though he admitted having written the "Revence," circular which was much more violent in its language than the poster calling the meeting. His exthan the poster calling the meeting. His ex-planations as to the presence of dynamite bombs in his editorial desk and dynamite packages on his shelves, and his apology for his interviews concerning street-fighting and the use of explosives were flimsy and unworthy of cradence. He tried to make the explanation of his Haymarket speech the occasion of a har-angue to the jury on the wees of the working-men but he was not successful.

men, but he was not successful. In the cross-examination of Spies by State's Attorney Grinnell, something of a sensation was created when a letter from Herr Johann Most to the witness was produced. Spies, in his direct examination, had pleaded total ignorance of everything concerning dynamite ombs, and when this letter was read he was placed in an exceedingly awkward position, and showed it by his looks. Following is the

DEAR SPIES: Are you sure that the letter from the Hocking Valley was not written by a detective? In the week I will go to Pittsburg, and I have an inclination, also, to go to the Hocking Valley. For the present I send you some printed matter. There Sch. and H. also existed but on paper. I told you this some months ago. On the other hand I am in a condition to furnish "medicine," and the "gennine" article at that. Directions for use are perhaps not need with these people. Moreover, they were recently published in the "Fr." The appliances I can also send. Now, if you consider the address of Buchtell thoroughly reliable I will ship twenty or twenty-five pounds. But how? Is there an express line to the place? Or is there another way possible? Polus the great seems to delight in hopping about in the swamps of the DEAR SPIES: Are you sure that the letter from delight in hopping about in the swamps of the N. Y. V. Z. like a blown-up bloated) frog. His tirades excite general detestation. He has made himself immensely ridiculous. The main thing is only that the fellow cannot smuggle any more rotten elements into the newspaper company than are already in it. In this regard the caution is important. The organization here is no better is important. The organization here is no better nor worse than formerly. Our group has about the strength of the North-Side group in Chicago, and then, besides this, we have also the sec. rev. 6, the Austrian and Bohemian leagues—three more groups. Finally it is easily seen that our influence with the trade organizations is steadily growing. We insert our meetings only in the Fr. and cannot notice that they are worse attended than at the time when we yet threw the weekly \$1.50 and \$2 into the mouth of the N, Y, V. Z. Don't forget putting yourself into comweekly \$1.50 and \$2 into the mouth of the N. Y. V. Z. Don't forget putting yourself into communication with Drury in reference to the English organ. He will surely work with you much and well. Such a paper is more necessary than the Tooth. This, indeed, is getting more miserable and confused from issue to issue, and in general is whistling from the last hole. Inclosed is a fly-leaf which recently appeared at Emden, and is perhaps adapted for reprint.

reprint.
Greetings to Schwab, Rau, and to you. Your
Johann Most.
P. S.—To Buchtell I will, of course, write for

the present only in general terms.

A. Spies, 107 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Anarchist Albert R. Parsons was the third Anarchist Albert R. Parsons was the third and last witness. Parsons was the best witness of the trio. He is 38 years old, thin, long-haired, and sallow; and is keen and intellectual both in face and manner. He was somewhat affected in speech, and careful about what he said. In his story of the riot he gave a mild version of his speech, taking nearly an hour in the telling of it. He had said that the press was subsidized by capitalists and monopolists, and believed it. He had told them law was for sale; that "you couldn't get justice without money. lieved it. He had told them law was for sale; that 'you couldn't get justice without money, just as you couldn't get bread without money." The ballot was a farce. Wage-working was slavery. He had advised his hearers to arm, believing that other means were hopeless.

The defense failed to produce any testimony which materially affects the credibility of any of the witnesses for the State except the painter Gilmer, but the prosecution produced a host of good ween to show that he is truthful and reof the witnesses for the State except the painter Gilmer, but the prosecution produced a host of good men to show that he is truthful and reliable. They proved that he was a veteran soldier and a member in good standing of a local artillery company. Ex-Gov. Merrill, ex-Supreme Judge Cole, and U. S. Circuit Clerk Mason, all of Des Moines, Iowa, besides several prominent Chicagoans, testified that they knew Gilmer and would believe him,

"Which side of the street do you live on. Mrs. Kipple?" asked a counsel, cross-ex-amining a witness. "Oh, either side, sir; if you go one way, it's on the right side; if you go the other way, it's on the left."

QUEEN MARGARITA of Italy has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margarita Farne, one of the first Italian women to study medicine.

THE Bishop of London is the greatest drinker of tea that has been known in England since the death of Dr. Johnson.

IT costs Jay Gould \$216 a day to keep his yacht Atalanta in sailing order.

"Milk for Babes," Not for Adults.

Milk is popularly considered a per-fect food. This, says the Live-Stoci; Journal, at first sight appears indis-putable, since the young live and thriva-on it exclusively. But if we look into the matter a little we shall see that while it is a perfect food for the young and growing it does not follow that it is a perfect food for adults who have got their growth. In a certain sense it may be considered too perfect for the adult. It contains too much mineral matter, for one thing, to be suited to the adult as an exclusive food. His bones are already formed, and therefore he needs only just enough mineral elements to restore waste of bone. But the young have their bones to make, and this excess of mineral matter is just what is needed for the purpose. Then milk is highly nitrogenous, containing an abundance of material for constructing muscular and other tissue. This makes it act on the kidneys of the adult too strongly, taxing them to throw off the excess of nitrogen, only just enough to restore waste being required, while this nitrogenous material in abundance is just what children and the young of animals need, as they are building the whole system and must have these nitrogenous elements out of which to build it. Milk is, therefore, a perfect food for young animals and children, as it contains in the right proportions all the elements needed to promote their growth and development. But for old people milk is far from being perfect food, containing, as it does, both the mineral and nitrogenous elements in excess. For adults who are undergoing considerable exercise, and therefore requiring to replace a large amount of waste tissue, milk is better adapted than for the aged. Still, for the adults who may use up the nitrogenous portion through physical exercise there is an excess of bone-making material, as the waste of bone is but slight compared with both the waste and growth of bone in the young. To sum up, then, milk is a perfect food for the growing young, but needs to be supplemented with other more carbonaceous and less mineral foods for the adult, and is quite illy adapted to people of sedentary habits or much advanced in age, as the excess of nitrogen, more than the large percentage of water it contains, overtaxes the kidneys. The aged should, therefore, take milk sparingly, which is the exact reverse of what the young should do.

Marriage-Made Men.

"Let him marry, then," was the crusty reply of an old bachelor, on being told that a friend had gone blind, "let him marry, and if that doesn't open his eyes, then his case is indeed hopeless.

The sneer has been confuted by the experience of scores of blind scholars, whose wives have been eyes to them. Huber, the great authority on bees, was blind from his seventeenth year, and conducted the observations which gave him the facts for his studies through the eyes of his wife. He declared that he should be miserable were he to regain his evesight, adding, "I should not know to what extent a person in my situation could be beloved: besides my wife is always young, fresh and pretty, which is no light matter."

Blind Henry Fawcett became professor of political economy at Cambridge, an effective debater in Parliament, and a most successful Postmaster General, by using the eyes of his cultured wife.

The crusty old bachelor's sneer falls flat, when it encounters such wives as these-and they are but two out of the many who have made their husbands

men of good repute. Sir Samuel Romilly, the leading lawver and law-reformer of his day, illustrated the experience of successful men when he said that nothing had more profited him in his public life than the observations and opinions of his wife.

The biographer of Sir William Hamilton, commenting upon the helpfulness of Lady Hamilton, says: "The number of pages in her handwriting still preserved is perfectly marvelous.'

When he was elected professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, he had no lectures in stock. He began at once to write them, but though he worked rapidly, and far into the night, he was often only a few hours in advance of his class.

Lady Hamilton sat up night after night to write out a fair copy of the lectures from the roughly written pages he had scrawled in the adjoining room. He would take her legible sheets and read them that morning to the students, who knew not that their professor's success was due to his being a marriagemade man. When paralysis, brought on by mental overwork, had stricken him, she became even more helpful, and by her assistance he was enabled to perform his professional duties until death removed him from the chair.

Faris' Method of Street Transportation.

A system of transfer from one line of buses to another is a feature of the Parisian method of street transportation. A person wishing to travel by bus to any given point may not find a line of buses going his way. He then takes a line which crosses some line which in turn crosses another line which goes to the neighborhood which he wishes to reach. For a single fare he can transfer himself from one line to another until he reaches his destination. Wherever these lines, which work together under what the Parisians call the correspondence system, cross each other, there is an omnibus

When a passenger wishes a transfer he goes into the station and receives a check bearing a number. When the bus which he desires to take comes up. an official calls out as many numbers as there are vacant seats in the vehicle. The numbers which he calls are always those in the hands of the passengers who have waited the longest at the station. New comers have no chance un-til those who have taken advantage of the correspondence system are all served. An American friend of mine could not for some little time under-stand this system. "Why," said he, "whenever you go to one of these bus stations and try to get on, they have a kind of a lottery, and call off numbers. If you strike the combination you get a ride; otherwise you stop on the curb.'